



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Rodríguez Marín thinks that Alemán did not write the subtitle, but that his words are due to a lapse of memory: "Trascordábase Mateo Alemán en cuanto á lo primero, pues no llamó *Atalaya de la vida humana* sino á la parte segunda de su novela; pero en lo otro decia fielmente lo sucedido: que no bien salieron á correr mundo los ejemplares de la primera edición, *el Pícaro* llamaron al protagonista y al libro cuantos saborearon la deleitable historia."¹

In the introduction to *The "Sucesos" of Mateo Alemán* I mentioned an explanation of Alemán's statement given me by Dr. F. De Haan,² whose words I now quote in full: "The explanation of Alemán's remark would seem to be that he had written on the title page of his ms. '*Atalaya*,' etc., and that the publishers removed this in order to make the book's title sound more attractive to the public."

Perhaps a step in the direction of settling this question may be taken by reference to the *Privilegio* found in the copy of the first edition of *Guzmán de Alfarache* owned by the Hispanic Society of America. This *Privilegio*, printed under the rubric *El Rey*, contains these words: "nos fue fecha relacion, que vos auiaades cõpuesto vn libro, intitulado Primera parte de la vida de Guzman de Alfarache, atalaya de la vida humana, del qual ante los de nuestro Consejo hizistes presentacion." Apparently the title was quoted exactly from the manuscript in hand, but if we turn to the title page, we find it reads simply *Primera parte de Guzman de Alfarache*. When nearly a year later (March 4, 1599) a copy of the book fresh from the press reached the hands of Gonçalo de la Vega the escribano, in order that he might make out the Tassa, he says that he has seen "un libro intitulado *Primera parte de Guzman de Alfarache*."

The word '*Pícaro*' occurs in the *Aprobación* given by Fray Diego Davila on Jan. 13, 1598, where he refers to the book as *Primera parte del Pícaro Guzman de Alfarache*, and also in the dedication in which Alemán himself speaks

¹ *Discursos leídos ante la Real Academia Española el día 27 de octubre de 1907*. Sevilla, 1907, p. 24.

² *Revue Hispanique*, no. 68, page 359.

of the "desechado *Pícaro*." The three other editions of 1599, as well as several of those that follow, insert the word *pícaro* on the title page, much to the regret of the author.

ALICE H. BUSHEE.

Wellesley College.

THE *Sagittary* OF *Othello*

The commentators say that *Sagittary* of *Othello* I, i, 173; I, iii, 136, is either the name of an inn, or the official residence of the army and navy commanders in the Arsenal at Venice. The second suggestion is impossible from references in Scene ii. *Othello* is just outside Desdemona's hiding place, "being not at his lodging to be found." He refers also not to an inn but to "a house": "I will but spend a word here in the house." This house is precisely in the *Sagittary*, for Brabantio is brought there, true to appointment made in Scene ii. As regards Scene iii, the Ancient would be no better qualified than anyone else to find the Arsenal, or a public inn.

Sagittary is simply an Anglicized form of *Frezzaria*, 'street of the arrow-makers,' next to the Merceria the most important street in the San Marco quarter of Venice. Any description of Venice would have furnished Shakespeare with the term.

A. A. LIVINGSTON.

Columbia University.

CHAUCER'S SERPENT-PIT

To the numerous references to pits filled with serpents collected by Professor Tatlock (*Mod. Lang. Notes*, XXIX, 99-100) to illustrate Chaucer's legend of Cleopatra, may be added another, which occurs in many collections of Miracles of Our Lady. In the Vendome *Miracles de la B. V. M.*, preserved in a manuscript of the thirteenth century this tale bears the title: "De quodam qui uidit puteum plenum serpentibus."¹ In this case the person who beholds this terrifying vision is a young man from Germany on a visit to Clairvaux. Ac-